

The Florence Tribune.

VOL. XI.

FLORENCE, PINAL COUNTY, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1901.

NO. 1.

MINING APPLICATION No. 752.

(Survey No. 1580.)
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Oct. 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of chapter 6, title 22, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, G. A. Whiteford, whose post office address is Florence, Pinal county, Arizona, claiming the Missing Link Lode mining claim, bearing gold, silver and copper, 922 feet in length, being 538 ft. N 11 deg 10 min W from the discovery shaft and 454 ft S 11 deg 10 min E therefrom, with surface ground 600 ft in width, situated in Mineral Creek mining district, Pinal county, Arizona, has made application for a United States patent for said mining claim, described in the official plat and notice posted on the claim, and by the field notes on file in the United States land office, in Tucson, Arizona, as follows:

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with the SW corner of the location, and with corner No. 1 of the Burbank and Parsons lodes, survey No. 1244, U. S. location monument No. 1 bears S 32 deg 20 min E 2069 ft (no other bearings available), a pine post 4x4 in. 4 1-2 ft long set 18 in. in the ground, scried Cor No. 1, M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside. Thence N 78 deg 50 min E (variation 13 deg 45 min E) 300 ft to S end center of the claim, identified with N end center of the Burbank, a pine post 4x4 in. 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried SE Cr M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside. A sycamore tree 10 inches in diameter scried SE Cr M. L. 1580 B T bears S 70 deg 15 min W 115 ft. 310 ft to E bank of Mineral creek; 550 ft top of hill; 600 ft to corner No. 2, identical with the SE corner of the location and with corner No. 2 of the Burbank, a pine post 4x4 inches 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried Cor No. 2, M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside. Thence N 11 deg 10 min W (variation 13 deg 45 min E) 115.66 ft intersect line 1-4 of the Victor, survey No. 1581, at N 71 deg 30 min E 102.5 ft from corner No. 1; 406 ft to E side line of claim, identical with the location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried Cor No. 3, M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; thence S 11 deg 10 min W (variation 13 deg 45 min E) 115.66 ft intersect line 1-2 of the Victor, survey No. 1581, at N 18 deg 30 min W 904.48 ft from corner No. 1; 300 ft to N end center of the claim, identical with the location, on top of small bluff, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, 18 in. in the ground, scried NE Cr M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; 600 ft to corner No. 4, identical with location, pine post 4x4 in. 4 1-2 ft long, 18 inches in the ground, scried Cor No. 4, M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; thence S 11 deg 10 min E (var 13 deg 45 min E) 150 ft to E bank of Mineral creek; 302 ft to corner No. 4 of Parsons lode, survey No. 1244; 490 ft to W side line center of the claim, identical with the location, a pine post 4x4 in. 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 in. in the ground, scried W S L Cr M. L. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; 602 ft to E end center of the Parsons lode, survey No. 1244; 992 ft to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

The Missing Link lode is adjoined on the E by the Victor, survey No. 1581; on the N by the Globe, unsurveyed; on the W by the Parsons, survey No. 1244; on the S by the Burbank, survey No. 1244.

AREA. Acres
Link lode 13.0620
Less conflict with Victor 4.4094

Net area of the Missing Link lode is 9.945
The Missing Link lode claim is located on unsurveyed land, approximately in T. 3 S., R. 13 E., S. 11 & S. 12 E., M. 1580, Mineral Creek mining district, Pinal county, Arizona Territory, about 6 miles N. of the town of Kelvin and the confluence of Mineral creek with the Gila river.

The discovery shaft, 5x1 ft, 35 ft deep, bears S 11 deg 10 min E 538 ft from the N end center of the claim.

The Missing Link lode mining claim is recorded in book 16, Records of Pinal county, Arizona Territory.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said mining claim or surface ground thereof are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Tucson, Pinal county, Arizona, during the 60 days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statutes.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication Oct. 19, 1901.

MINING APPLICATION No. 755.

(Survey No. 1580.)
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, Oct. 17, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of Chapter 6, title 22, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, G. A. Whiteford, whose post office address is Florence, Pinal county, Arizona, claiming the Dunham Lode mining claim, bearing gold, silver and copper, 1500 feet in length, extending 750 feet W and 750 E from the discovery shaft, with surface ground 600 feet in width, situated in Mineral Creek Mining District, Pinal county, Arizona, has made application for a United States patent for said mining claim, described in the official plat and notice posted on the claim, and by the field notes on file in the United States Land Office, in Tucson, Arizona, as follows:

Beginning at corner No. 1, identical with NE corner of the location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried Cor. 1, D. 1580, with mound of stone alongside, from which U. S. Loc. 1580, No. 1580 B T bears S 70 deg 15 min W 115 ft. Thence S 11 deg 10 min E (var 13 deg 45 min E) 1500 ft to E end center of the claim, identical with location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried E. Cr. D. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; 300 ft to S end center of the claim, identical with S end center of the Burbank, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried S. Cr. D. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; 1500 ft, ascending high mesa, to corner No. 2, identical with SW corner of location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, 18 inches in the ground, scried

C. 3 D. 1580, with mound of stone alongside. Thence N (var 13 deg 10 min E) 300 feet to top of mesa and W end center of the claim, identical with W end center of location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, 18 inches in the ground, scried W. Cr. D. 1580, with mound of stone alongside; 600 feet to corner No. 4, identical with NW corner of location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried Cor. 4, D. 1580, with mound of stone alongside. Thence E (var 13 deg 10 min E) 1500 feet to N side line center of the claim, identical with location, a pine post 4x4 inches, 4 1-2 ft long, set 18 inches in the ground, scried N. S. L. Cr. 1580 D, with mound of stone alongside; 1150 feet to W bank of Mineral Creek; 1575 feet to E bank of Mineral Creek; 1500 feet to corner No. 1, the place of beginning.

Total and net area of Dunham Lode is 25.66 Acres.
The Dunham Lode is located on unsurveyed land, approximately in Township 4 S., R. 13 E., S. 11 & S. 12 E., M. 1580, Mineral Creek Mining District, Pinal county, Arizona, about one mile northerly from the town of Kelvin.

The Dunham lode mining claim is recorded in book 15, at Page 288, of Records of Mines, Records of Pinal county, Arizona Territory. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said mining claim or surface ground thereof are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Tucson, Pinal county, Arizona, during the sixty (60) days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statutes.

MILTON R. MOORE, Register.
First publication Oct. 19, 1901.

PROPOSED NEW INDUSTRY.

A Good Substitute for Rubber can Be Made of Greasewood.

From the Phoenix Republican.

One of the smart scientific gentlemen are discovering that everything in this world, and particularly everything found in Arizona, is good for something. Canaigre root, the various kinds of cacti and many medicinal plants in the vegetable kingdom have been located among the altogether not numerous flora of Arizona, and now comes a couple of gentlemen who propose to make rubber out of greasewood, which is the most common thing found in Arizona, except gold bearing rock. The following from the Scientific American of November 30, is self explanatory, and coming from that source, it is certainly reliable:

"The young shoot of the Rocky mountain greasewood plant has a milky sap, and the old wood a resinous gum, which is soluble in carbon bisulphid and in other known hydrocarbon solvents of rubber. From the young greasewood sap two inventors have discovered a method of making artificial India rubber. The plant is bruised between rollers, whereby the bark is loosened and the woody fiber of the larger stems crushed. The entire mass is then inclosed in a vessel, mechanically agitated, and exposed to the action of carbon bisulphid, carbon disulphid, naphtha or other solvent of India rubber. After exposure for some hours to the action of the solvent, heat being applied if necessary, the liquid is strained off. The liquid solvent and contained gum are then placed in a closed vessel and the volatile solvent driven off by heat. The gummy mass that will not volatilize in the still or receiver is then washed in water, either warm or hot, and is then subjected to repeated rollings. The gum resulting is a brown color, highly flexible and elastic, combustible, and seems to possess the characteristics of India rubber, except that it has rather a balsamic odor, differing from the odor of commercial rubber. The gum can be vulcanized by the addition of a quantity of sulphur in the same manner as the India rubber of commerce.

A New Consumption Cure.

Dr. Hoff, an eminent physician of Vienna, claims to have made the discovery of a cure for consumption. Unlike some other discoveries which have been made, Dr. Hoff has given his to the world for use and states that it is the result of years of experience and investigation. The formula is as follows:

Acid arsenic, 1.
Kal. carbon, dep., 2.
Acid cinnamyl, 3.
Aqua destill., 5.
Coque usque usque ad perfectum solutionem; deinde adde cognac 2.5.
Extr. landan aqua .3.
Hoc in aqua destill. 2.5.
Solutum et deinde filtratum fuit.
Translated into English this reads as follows: "Arsenic acid 1 part, carbonate of potash 2 parts, cinnamyl acid 3 parts and distilled water 5 parts; heat until a perfect solution is obtained, then add 25 parts of cognac and 3 parts of watery extract of opium, which have been dissolved in 25 parts of water and filtered."

Dr. Hoff's statements and specifications regarding the remedy and his treatment are as follows: "At first take six drops after dinner and supper, gradually increasing to 22 drops."

Seed Time and Harvest.

A good time to think most seriously of the harvest is seed time. The decision you make then will determine the value of your crops later. The growing competition in seed selling is an increasing temptation to unscrupulous dealers to make extravagant claims for their seeds, both in price and producing qualities. The wisest farmers are those who are influenced most by what experience has

proved to be good and true. Thousands of seed sowers in all sections of the country sow Ferry's famous seeds year after year, and have the satisfaction of good harvests to justify their continued faith in the Ferry firm. They pay a few cents more at seed time, but realize many dollars in better crops at the harvest. The natural consequence of this confidence is an ever increasing business. D. M. Ferry & Co. sent out last year more seeds than any other seed house in the world. The 1902 catalogue of this house is now ready and will be found a useful guide in selecting the choicest seeds for the farmer, the truck gardener and the flower gardener. It is sent free on request. Address D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.

PINE FORESTS BY BOTTLE.

Essential Oil from the Needles Makes a New Medicine from Which Much Is Expected.

The balmy and invigorating odor of pine forests may now be bought by the bottle, says the New York World.

With the aid of his own home many of the advantages of life in the forests. The new medicine, for which many virtues are claimed, is known as the essential oil of pine needles. A large factory for preparing it has been established recently in Oregon. The oil is claimed to be a cure for insomnia, besides being excellent for throat and lung troubles.

It takes 2,000 pounds of the pine needles to make ten pounds of the essential oil. All the virtues of the forests are said to be condensed in this potion.

It is well known that people troubled with insomnia have been cured by sleeping on beds of pine needles, and that weak throats and lungs have been healed and strengthened by merely breathing the odor of the pines. The new medicine is supposed

to have these valuable medicinal qualities in condensed form.

An inferior quality of this oil was made in Germany before the American factory was started. The German government, however, will not allow the factory to use any but the pine needles which have fallen to the ground.

The needles which grow in Oregon are 20 and even 30 inches long, while the German needles are but two inches long. The American product is far superior to the German, and great results are expected of it.

There is already a great demand for the American oil. Its manufacture has been discouraged by the government until recently, but all legislative restrictions have now been removed. The forestry department has been investigating the work for some time. It was at first believed that the forests might suffer from losing the needles, but it was finally decided that since the main object of the forests was to raise timber rather than foliage, the work would be more beneficial than otherwise.

The needles are gathered in two crops every year. The first crop is taken in April and the second in October. Of the two crops the first is the lighter. The leaves of the young trees are preferred, as they seem to yield a better class of oil.

The needles are stripped from the trees by women and men, who are paid for their work as the hop-pickers are paid in the east. The average price paid by the manufacturers is 25 cents a hundred pounds. The pickers make on the average \$1.50 a day.

The needles are first subjected to a mild crushing and are then boiled, and the oil is finally distilled. The by-product of the process is also very valuable. The fiber which remains after the oil has been removed may be utilized in several ways. It is elastic and strong and can be woven.

When mixed with other substances it makes excellent material for mattresses and pillows, since it still retains the odor of the pine forests.

The U. S. Government Tests Show the Absolute Superiority of Royal Baking Powder.

CULTURE IN MAINE.
It Has a Singular Effect on the Laundryman, the Housemaid and the Cook.

"The next time I go to Maine," said the girl, pausing to chat while she unpacked her trunk, relates the New York Sun, "I take with me a complete celluloid outfit, so as to snap my fingers at laundry agents and the like. With water, water everywhere on the coast of Maine, you'd think it would be easy to get your washing done, but it isn't."

"On the island where I was staying the first week all my things were shipped off miles and miles away to Portland, or Boston or Bath. The laundry agent was a most obliging and delightful boy, a son of an American ambassador or something equally imposing, and a true, thrifty Yankee. He was putting himself through some university by this cleanly summer pursuit. And it was a pursuit, if pursuit means hunting for lost things."

"Well, he took my things Monday, called at the cottage in person, discussed affably the social news of the island, partook of the ginger ale our host brought out and then went off with our bundles under his arm. Saturday he brought back what there was. It was a very meager display. A lot of my things didn't turn up at all, and all the books had been ripped off one of my waists, in an excess of zeal, for fear they would rust. The agent was very sympathetic. I described the things I was shy on. It did seem funny, but he never cracked a smile; he just jotted down descriptions of the missing things in his little memorandum book and promised to look them up."

"You see he went everywhere and I met him at every tack and turn. I ignored his laundry career at dances and clambakes and such places, but I am told there were girls who tackled him boldly during the pauses of the Boston dip, or when they were tipped up on the edge of a catboat with him, or anywhere, about things trimmed with Hamburg and others ruffled and edged with tulle."

"I used to assail him on the wharf when the express boat came in. He was really such a very nice boy and took no end of pains. One by one my things trickled back. He would come up to me on the wharf, bareheaded, his eyes beaming and his teeth gleaming."

"Good morning, there's a petticoat just in, looks like yours," he would say; or "I've had a letter about that stock, it's been found. It will be along in a day or two."

"Once he came up very confidently to know if I had pink ribbon run in anything, as there was a corset cover seeking an owner and he thought I might be she, although he remembered I never sent things without taking the ribbons out! Nice as he was, though, I couldn't patronize his old laundry, so I tried various other evils."

"Speaking of the polite little laundry agent makes me think of the lot of people down in Maine who work at anything during the summer to go to college during the other nine months. The man who ran the trunk delivery business was a senior at some university, a terror in Latin and Greek, I suppose, and he certainly was a wizard with the trunks. He didn't look at the checks until he got to your house, and then he generally would find he had mixed things. I used to moralize to myself sometimes as to whether educated service is as good as the plain straight kind."

"For instance, the housemaid at the cottage where I stayed knew a lot you didn't expect her to know, but from one to two things my hostess let drop I fancy I fell short in the things she was expected to know. One day at dinner one of the children asked her father the French for crumb. He couldn't tell her, although he was educated abroad. We all tried but none of us could recollect the word. After dinner Alice, the little girl, came out and asked her father if miette was not the French for crumb."

"That's the word I was trying to think of," he said. 'Who told you?'

"It seems it was Ida who knew. She got hold of Alice after dinner and said: 'I wanted to tell you at the table, Miss Alice, but, of course, I couldn't speak then.' Ida had studied French for four years and German for three in some New England high school and had aspirations to teach modern languages."

"The cook, we discovered, went in for pure English. We overheard Ida one day describing a man's appearance to the cook."

"He's a short, fat man, sunburned, and generally he wears a cap and white pants," he said.

"The cook, we discovered, in a really horrified tone, and Ida learned straightaway that pants is a vulgar contraction, and one which the cook hated to hear anyone use."

"But culture and pure English didn't hurt the cook's art. I wish you could have tasted her lobster Neufburg, or her blueberry cake or her—other things," said the girl, rising and resuming her unpacking with a smile of pleasing recollection.

SEEDLESS WATERMELONS.

Colorado Statesman Experiments in Planting and Producing a Melon Without Seeds.

The millennium of the colored man has arrived at last. The seedless watermelon is a fact. The credit of the discovery is laid at the feet of a Colorado statesman, formerly a state senator there. His name is Swink, and down to posterity his name should go along with other benefactors of the colored race, says the New York World.

The news will undoubtedly bring joy to a population estimated at 10,000,000 in the southern states alone. To how many segregated colored hungerers after the red-lined luscious melon up north can only be vaguely estimated.

The news is true, however. Let it be disseminated throughout the United States. Now is the time to move.

It seems that ex-Senator Swink, the discoverer and propagator of the seedless melon, lives in Rocky Ford, Col. Here is the great melon center of the west. Water and musk melons are shipped thence by the thousands of boxes as far east as New York and westward to California. They are first choice in all high-class fruit stores throughout the country.

The ex-senator has been working for years on the seedless melon proposition. He saw not only the African's joy, but the pleasure of the Caucasian as well, and, incidentally, a lot of money for himself.

Daylight often found him examining microscopically the seeds of the luscious watermelon, and his experiments in planting often kept him up at night, experimentally planting and digging up again melons.

Early one morning he rushed breathless into the house.

"I've got it, I've done it!" he exclaimed, and he promptly fell over in a fit of joy, so his family say. They knew what he meant.

But they had to wait, just the same, for weeks and weeks until the young melons grew to rotundity and ripeness.

Only the other day was the discovery proven to be as true as the eminent ex-senator had prophesied. He came into the house carrying a 25-pound watermelon. With one slash of his knife he cut the big melon in two, and lo and behold, as it lay in apart, not a single seed was to be seen.

Of course, Mr. Swink has not revealed the secret of his discovery, but he is satisfied that he can grow the seedless melon.

Financial Formaldehyde.

Milkman—Say, you paid me in counterfeit money.

Citizen—Well, you've been bringing us counterfeit milk.—Detroit Free Press.



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SUNSET LIMITED
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The Accommodations are Unexcelled

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C. C. Soule, Superintendent, Tucson, Arizona.
M. O. Bicknell, City Passenger Agent, Phoenix, Arizona.
J. Moores, Local Ticket Agent, Casa Grande, Arizona.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

P. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

"I have been entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment. I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion."

About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only no operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would remain, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after six weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily as I beg to remain

Very truly yours,
P. A. WERMAN, 220 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.

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